

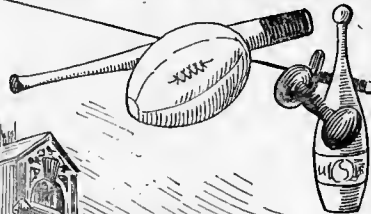
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# THE COLUMBIAN CALL

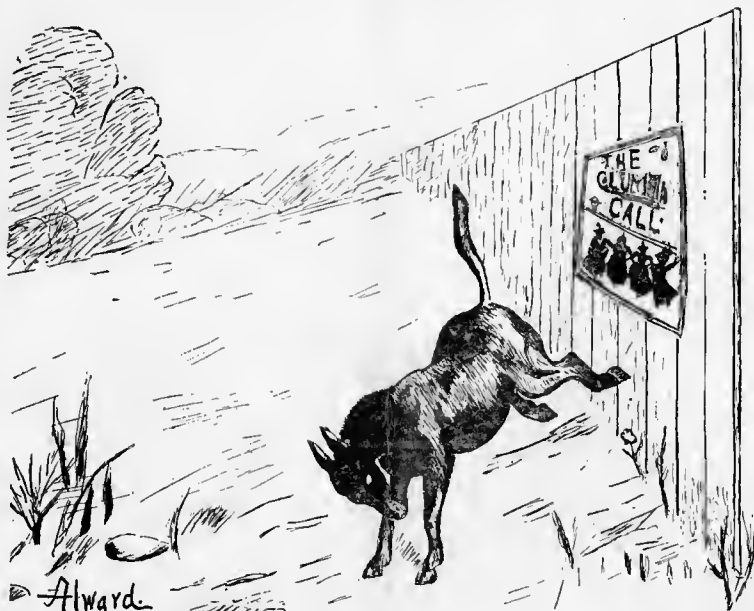


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Vol. III.

Washington, D. C., April 19, 1898.

No. II.



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# The Columbian Call

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1898.

## INTRODUCTORY LECTURE ON EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE.

On the 6th inst. our honored instructor, Hon. Wm. A. Maury, delivered his last introductory lecture on Equity Jurisprudence. For twenty years the Judge has served Columbian in this branch of the law and it seems fit that the CALL should direct the attention of its readers to the awful mysteries of Equity as revealed by him. In the rearrangement of the law course this branch of the law has been assigned to Mr. Justice Brewer.

The lecture was in part as follows:

It is impossible for any person to derive a satisfactory idea of what Equity is from any definition which has ever been given. If you take the term Equity in the broad and undefined sense in which it is used by people in common speech, you have got hold of an idea which is not the idea at all which the law endeavors to impart, because that idea is that every case shall be determined according to the particular justice of that case. Justice administered in that way would be a wild sort of justice emancipated from everything like fixed rules and general principles.

The Equity which Englishmen and Americans refer to with just pride, is that branch or department of jurisprudence which is founded on principles as fixed and well defined as those which control the judgments of the common law courts. The English Chancery is a court which makes all its decisions under the governance of fixed principles, and if a case presented to the Chancellor does not come within those principles he is powerless to give relief. But Equity as administered is not a system. If it were it would be possible to define it.

The doctrines of Equity found their way into the jurisprudence of England in cases where the common law was wanting and defective, in cases where the civilization had outgrown the primitive jurisprudence. The procedure in Equity is plastic and flexible and its degrees adopt themselves to the wants and exigencies of each case.

When the Chancellor's jurisdiction arose, the common law, although it was an unwritten law, still by reason of the slavish subservience to precedent had become as firm, as fixed and as much crystallized as though it had

been a written code. The Chancellor having those great principles of natural justice which are as well established as any axioms in mathematics to go upon when he undertook to administer justice in accordance with their dictates, was guilty of no usurpation of legislative power, because no legislation could add one jot or one tittle to the force and validity of those great principles of right which underlie the whole system of Equity jurisprudence and upon which it is built.

One of the difficulties in the development of the common law, growing out of the original writ, was its inflexibility—the sharpness and precision which it gave to the common law procedure, which made it utterly impossible to administer anything like equitable relief. In Chancery no two degrees are alike, the degrees are accommodated to the wants of the case, not the case accommodated to the degree.

The prejudices and hostility of the common lawyers would have made the growth of Equity impossible if the early Chancellors had not been taken from the Romish Clergy. They were acquainted with the *Lex Pratoria* of the Romans and the canon law, and but for their work the only dependence would have been on Parliament for an improvement in the laws.

Equity does not subvert the law. Its maxim is *Equitas Sequitur legem*.

During the progress of his remarks, the Judge considered many of the troublesome problems connected with Equity jurisprudence, giving numerous illustrations, which opened up new phases of the subject, and being presented in his masterly way were both instructive and entertaining. The students are loud in their praise of this lecture, and comment freely upon the eloquence of the speaker on this occasion.

## SUNDAY LECTURES.

Last Sunday afternoon the Rev. Asa S. Fiske, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Presbyterian Church, delivered the sixth lecture of the series. This was the date assigned to Mr. Justice Brewer, but the recent death of his wife caused him to request a change, and though he had less than twenty-four hours

notice, Dr. Fiske very kindly consented to exchange with him.

Dr. Fiske's lecture, "The claims and responsibilities of the 20th Century on the young people of to-day," was one of the best delivered thus far, and those who were not privileged to hear it cannot appreciate their loss. It may well be said that Dr. Fiske possesses the power not only to retain the attention of his audience, but also to carry them with him. His is a peculiar yet charming personality which interests, excites our admiration and convinces one of the sincerity and depth of the man.

In opening, Miss May Adele Levers sang a solo, which received much applause.

The lecture was in part as follows: "We stand upon the threshold of the 20th Century. Our Lord was born four years before the year one of our era. It is a great moment in which to be alive, a thrilling hour in which to be young. You, young men, young women, of America, are the product of the 19th and all the centuries back of it—its power and essence, which it hands over to you for its sublime ongoing. You are its very soul which it is to breathe into the quivering nostrils of the new born 20th as its life.

Yours, my young friends, whatever you may think about it, is not yet a ripened energy, a chastened wisdom, a settled character. You are yet an uncertain quantity, a problem, a peradventure. But you are a force incalculable, jubilant, too self-confident, a force into whose hands the 20th century must fall, whatever you prove to be, for good or ill. It has got to get on with you anyhow. Your elders, men of victories of the passing century, will go over the threshold with you for a little, just far enough to help you start things and to deposit there a wealth of wisdom which comes of years and experience and not otherwise, a heritage for you of unspeakable worth. Woe, woe, woe, to you and coming ages if you scorn it, or be too trivial or conceited to seek, reverence and obey it. If you imagine that wisdom and grace are born with you, then both are born dead.

These men of the generations which have made great the 19th century are and were great and have done great things. You are solemnly bound to surpass them. But if you do it, you have got to get up early and work late; you have not an hour to waste in nonsense and foolery, nor a power to let rust in idling. These 19th century men have made an age of wonder and miracle. The old, swift, ten-miles-an-hour relay stage coach has given place to the mile-a-minute express, thundering its mighty train over its highway of glittering steel across the continent. Your old foreign

news which bragged that it got itself published in Boston within five months of its European occurrence, is now clicked under seas and across the continent and published in San Francisco six hours by the clock before the published events took place. The very dead yet move and speak before us. The science of life itself in the plant world, in man, in society, has made vast advances in this century—and so on and on through every department of life, business, industry and art. The powers of mind over matter, of man over his environment are not exhausted nor their limits reached. All this mass and infinitude of invention are germinant seed of more wonder to follow, this century turns over to you who are to do the main work of the earlier and determining third of the next hundred years. What sort of work, how done, with what aim and to what effect you are to determine."

The lecturer spoke of the progress of the nations, the power of the ballot and the influence which womanhood and motherhood could exert over it for its purification, of the various systems of beneficence and of the Church of God. He called attention to the necessity for divine guidance for a proper understanding of the responsibilities of the century and for the overthrow of the powers of evil. "You are coming to a great estate which you have not earned, nor done anything yet to deserve. You need to be great men to act your part, good men to act it well, holy men if you would usher in or hasten on the thousand years of the perfect man in the perfect state to which revelation and the aspirations of humanity point."

In conclusion, he said "One thing only, now, out of all this, I care much for you to remember, which is that the whole earth and all future time and fate fall now, soon, into your hands. Nothing is given you in fee simple, but all in solemn trust. All is in your stewardship. None can share or lessen your appalling responsibility. You are the fate of the future, whom the ages will bless or curse and whom God will judge according to what you shall have done with his world entrusted to you. Better never to have been born than to fail."

After the lecture Mrs. A. A. Adams sang a solo, which was a pleasing addition to the programme.

President B. L. Whitman is to deliver the convention sermon before the annual meeting of the American Society of Religious Education, which meets in Baltimore on April 23-24. Professors Lodge and Pollard of this University also have places upon the program.

## ANNALS OF A COUNTRY TOWN.

BY R. E. ZELA.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

[Note by the author.—To take up space that rightfully belongs to other ambitious authors, is hardly fair and consequently I will close in the CALL the "Annals of a Country Town" with this chapter, even though the thread of the narrative is snapped short. If any interested in the story of Miss Fairfax and her host of friends care to know further concerning her, I shall be pleased to continue the story in some Washington publication. I should feel quite complimented should any so express themselves through "Ye Editor."]

## CHAPTER IV.

Leonidas Smith did not go with the circus. Ned came home a week later a penitent. A hard life was the circus man's, to hear him tell it. Work and work, and then work, dirty camp life, patching the tent, feeding and watering the elephant all the time—for the animal was too valuable to be allowed to starve, and too worthless for ordinary purposes to be of use—truly they realized the predicament of the man with the elephant on his hands.

Dan Rice would look one evening at the elephant and at the mountain of hay close by, and would silently calculate how much the elephant was costing him. Then next morning he would notice the elephant and the mountain of hay that had disappeared.

"Well," said Daniel, "if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes I wouldn't have believed it."

Then Ned didn't like the actors—the acrobats and the "ladies"—they were such a swearing set, and seemed to care little for others, were always fighting among themselves. So he decided that the best thing that he could do was to run home again—so here he was back at home.

This one adventure of Ned's had opened the world to him—had shown him a glimpse of the great expanse outside of the mountain valley, and made him yearn unconsciously for the time when school days would be in the past, and when he might go forth to seek fame fortune and content in that great world.

But time dragged slowly, each day saw him no farther forward in the school work.

Miss Fairfax despaired of him and would have given up intirely had she not been suddenly surprised by Ned's clean appearance and wonderful industry. She marveled that the same thing occurred each day, until days were weeks and weeks were months.

A quaint little specimen, barefooted and hatless, was stopped by her on a spring morning and questioned concerning Ned's great change.

The little fellow though somewhat abashed, looked with a shy smile at the sweet face of Miss Mairfax and lisped, "Ned's got a girl

now—Sallie Smothers!" and then he ran to play, and all that day when Miss Fairfax looked at Ned, she smiled and a slight blush came upon her own cheeks—for she knew full well that Ned was not the only one who loved.

Love is the best that is in a human being—when every trait of selfishness, of hate and unchristian spirit is eliminated, then love is what is left. Leo Smith, the truant, the mischief maker, the teasing, troublesome little daredevil of boyhood, and the promising gentleman of leisure of young manhood, was by the elimination of these very qualities becoming a new character. Truly love works miracles.

The summer time came and the bumble bees buzzed and stung around the little school house, and humming birds flitted noiselessly over the rose bush in the yard next door. The school exhibition was over, and the afternoon of that eventful day was closing. On a comfortable bench near the rose bush and shaded somewhat by a cherry tree, sat Miss Fairfax and Leo. She was to leave with the morning coach, or she thought she was.

They talked about the school exhibition, about how cute Ned Jones was, as his faculty of memory failed him in the middle of those famous lines: "The boy stood on the burning deck, whence all but him had fled," and then they both laughed, and turned their conversation on the subject of her home going. He watched her face, and he read in it the story of her past. He could see it was not a pleasant happy home—that something she had kept to herself made the home going a sad one. And finally he mustered up courage and spoke these words:

"I shall miss you when you are gone."

"And I shall miss you," she said softly.

"When you write call me Leo."

"And when you write just call me Elenor."

"Now, will you write often?"

"Will you?"

"Certainly."

"Of course."

"Then you will answer my letters on Mondays and Thursdays?"

"Yes, if I get yours?" and she smiled saucily at him.

"Well Elenor," he continued, and she raised her eyes quickly as she heard the name mentioned to which she had responded in childhood, "I am going to tell you what I have longed for the opportunity of telling you, that—that—I love you very much."

"Her cheeks flushed; she gazed over at the rosebush that effectually screened them from

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 172.)

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Advertising rates made known on application.*

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1898.

We desire to call the attention of graduating classes to the fact that the last number of the CALL will be published soon after Commencement, it is expected about the 6th or 7th of June, and all classes desiring to have their pictures published in that issue, should advise the editor as soon as possible, that space may be reserved. It is intended to make this number a particularly interesting one, containing a full report of the exercises, and to meet the extra expense, persons who are not subscribers will be required to pay 25 cents for each copy.

"I have never subscribed for the CALL, decline to pay for it, and forbid its being sent to me." This is the reply we received upon presenting a bill to one of the members of the faculty for the CALL during the current year. This, too, after having received ten numbers of this year's paper. We wonder why he did not say something about it before, what he expects of students after this example, and if he

thought we were paying postage as a mere complimentary proceeding, due him, perhaps, because of the dignity of his position. Again, we cannot find words with which to express our admiration for a man who, although he draws a salary from an institution, is yet too mean, stingy, or something else, to subscribe to its student paper. The excellence of the paper may not be up to his high standard, but we do not see that he is excused from doing his duty on that account, because it is in his power to make it better, and certainly, as the representative of this University, the CALL needs not only the financial support, but the co-operation of every member of the faculty and student in, or connected with the same.

This institution must and will have a baseball team and an athletic park or the CALL is a prevaricator. We have been assured by the powers that are that it is to be had, but the students must wake up to their responsibilities before they will do anything in the matter. Therefore we say, boys and girls wake up, don't allow the grass to grow underneath your feet. If the ball team have disbanded, organize another, show them that there are "others." If games cannot be secured with first-class teams, let us have some "scrub" games, but whatever is done, don't allow this opportunity to pass.

There is a movement on foot to organize a volunteer company of Varsity students, for national defense, in case of serious difficulties between Uncle Sam and Alfonso. This movement is one which should receive the attention of every student, not already in the militia, who claims to be an American. Many of the large universities have companies organized and some few have received arms and equipments. Surely, we who are Columbians are as patriotic and as much interested in the welfare and defense of our country as any body of students in this or any land. It may be true that our services will not be required, but what of that, we have demonstrated that we are ready to serve our country in case of need, and if we perfect our organization our associations will be pleasant and as patriots we shall be ready for any emergency.



## THE GRADUATE SCHOOL.

An account of the Graduate School as it exists in Columbian University may be of interest to the large number of scholarly men and women of studious tastes congregated in Washington. To such persons the Graduate School of our University offers exceptional advantages for study in their chosen field of action.

Its faculty consists of thirty-five professors, who offer twenty-seven different subjects with one hundred and thirty topics of study. The professors are all men of distinction and are regarded as authorities upon the subjects which they teach. Under their wise direction and with the facilities which Washington offers to the student, such as libraries and museums, an opportunity for research in a chosen topic is here presented unexcelled by any like institution in our country.

So far as appears from the record, the graduate department, or school, as now recognized, began at Cornell in 1871, at Harvard and Yale in 1872, at the University of Michigan in 1875, at John Hopkins University in 1876, at Princeton in 1877, at the University of Virginia in 1880, at the University of Pennsylvania in 1881, at Leland Stanford University in 1891, at the University of Chicago in 1892, at Brown University and Columbian University in 1893.

The importance and benefit of the methods of these schools was so immediately recognized that the attendance rose, speaking in round numbers, from 200 in 1871-'72 to 5,000 in 1896-'97. The Graduate School of Columbian University admits freely as candidates for appropriate degrees, both graduates of colleges and of scientific schools in good standing. It is the school in which the students compete for the higher academic degrees. But it is only after satisfying the special requirements of this school that one can attain in this University the professional degrees of C. E., Mech. E., and E. E., or the scholastic degrees of M. S., M. A., and Ph. D. It is a school of specialization. While in the undergraduate department the student is cultured in all directions, so as to become mentally well rounded, here he is trained to special excellence in one direction and preferably in that field of thought and action for which he has a special aptitude. To secure its highest degree one must have conducted a special research and made an original contribution to the sum of human knowledge. He must be learned above all others in his special study so that he may properly bear his degree of Doctor. He must have become an authority. Hence this school is the point of the University that penetrates the unknown.

Thirty-nine Universities, Colleges, and Seminars make up the 66 students now enrolled. There is no distinction of sex. The opportunities it offers are sought by women as is shown by the list of candidates, of which 55 are men and 11 women. It is worthy to notice, however, that there is not now, nor has there been a woman among the candidates for the degree of Ph. D.

We may gain some idea of the character of the students seeking degrees in this school from the statement of the professions or occupations some of them are or have been pursuing. Thus we find that 6 are clergymen, 4 students of divinity, 8 university professors or instructors, 5 doctors of medicine, 2 high school masters, 2 principal examiners in the Patent Office, 1 assistant Secretary of the Interior, 1 chief assayer of the mint, while many others occupy positions of confidence and importance under the Government where scholarship, ability and integrity are essential qualifications to the successful performance of the duties with which they are charged. That we have achieved a standing among the universities of the world was evidenced last year, when we granted one of our students leave of absence to pursue a certain part of his research work at Berlin, Germany, for the eminent professor Bezold not only welcomed the Columbian student to academic residence, but he rearranged his course of lectures with special reference to the needs of our student as demanded by our requirements.

That this standing will be maintained and fostered to spread throughout the intellectual world is certain, since its directive agent is that distinguished professor, Dr. Muir, sometime professor of chemistry at the United States Naval Academy, who brings with him the same demand for thoroughness, excellence and exactness that is called for at that institution and which is so essential to the success of a graduate school.

## DIE HEIMKEHR.

HEINE.

O lovely fisher maiden,  
Draw in thy skiff to land,  
Come and sit thee down beside me,  
We'll fondle hand in hand.

Lay on my heart thy head, sweet,  
And be not too fearful of me;  
Dost trust thyself all heedless  
Each day to the raging sea?

My heart, too, like the ocean  
Hath storm and ebb and flow,  
And many a beauteous pearl  
Doth rest in its deeps below.  
—Y. S. Y.

## University Cleanings.

Exam's are upon us in the Scientific School and, as the members of the Senior Class realize that their fate must be decided by May 12th, they begin to experience that uncomfortable feeling which must inevitably precede the final test of all their labors. The aspirant for prizes, also, is renewing his zeal as the crisis approaches, and consuming unlimited quantities of midnight oil. The under-graduates are looking longingly toward the Schmidt prize and the Veerhoff medal, while the Senior architects are contending to bear off the honors of their class in the shape of the Amatis medal. The Fitch prize which consists of fifty dollars to be awarded to the student attaining the highest excellence in all branches of Chemistry, also offers allurements to many.

The graduating class, however, seem prepared for the end. They have held several interesting meetings at which their organization was perfected and every step taken toward making their part of the Commencement a success. At the last meeting the subject of pins was discussed. The committee promises something handsome in that line.

We believe, however, that the roll of our graduates, as well as of most of our classes, will be largely broken into by the country's call to arms, although we understand that the many who will respond from our department will receive full credit for their year's work. Indeed, patriotism is manifesting itself among us to a very marked degree. Company C, and the Engineer Corps of the 5th Battalion, D. C. N. G., are largely made up and officered from the Scientific School, and these companies have the assurance of being among the first to be called out in case of hostilities. We recommend them to all Columbian students who wish a sure place and congenial company in which to do their country service. Mr. T. B. Hayes, President of the Senior Class, has already been commissioned by the President as Lieut. of Engineers, and Mr. Skinner, of the same class, has also received an appointment as lieutenant in Company C.

Mr. W. R. Coyle (Sophomore Class, Scientific), left us last week to resume work with the U. S. Geological Survey, with which he has been connected for some time.

We have heard of people getting mixed up but the young gentlemen in Logic Class (Scientific), who said that inoculation was discovered by noticing that people who milked calves did not take vaccination, rather caps the climax.

The meetings of the Parliamentary Law Society have continued with constantly increasing interest and growing attendance. The society has about completed the study of Robert's Rules of Order and as the members have become more familiar with parliamentary tactics, there have occurred exceedingly lively times. Indeed, some of the members have begun to dispute Tom Reed and look with pity on the United States Senate.

Some of the students want to know who that law student was who was trying to unlock the main door down stairs with his latch key.

That the interest in the Corcoran Society is undiminished, was manifested by the delightful meeting held Saturday, the 16th instant. Among the most enjoyed features of the program, were selections rendered by Professor Sharff and his orchestra, and the numbers rendered by the Tuxedo Quartette. An unique guessing contest and refreshments helped to make the evening pass pleasantly.

The movement to publish a College Annual this spring is advancing rapidly. Delegates from the various classes have met and elected a board of editors, which, under the efficient direction of Miss Wescott, '00, is pushing the work as much as possible. The Annual is intended to represent completely every phase of college life, from the faculty to the Jiasguetis, and in behalf of the board, the CALL desires to urge the students to participate and contribute. Among the body of students there are certainly those who are capable of the highest kind of literary and artistic effort; they should welcome this opportunity of exhibiting their abilities outside of the classroom, and of proving their love and enthusiasm for alma mater. If you think you can write a good story or verse, try it, and put the result of your labor in the CALL box; you may find you have builded better than you knew. It is probable that a mass-meeting of students will be held in a few days to interest them in the enterprise.

Our esteemed fellow-student, Mr. Quirof Harlan, has gone in training for his coming races with the mercury down the thermometer tube, up in the land of the blizzard and the frost-bite. He expects to be very soon in such good condition that he will get the drop on the mercury in the first heat. Mr. Harlan will be chaperoned as far as Franz Joseph Land by Professor Gore, who is to remain through the summer running a truck farm of icebergs and teaching a Sunday-School for little polar bears. We wish the adventurers all success and a hot time, and venture to say that Mr. Harlan will



return with more degrees than he ever got from Columbian.

In behalf of the student body we desire to thank most heartily the Faculty and Dean of the college, for their kindness in dismissing recitations on those days when happenings in Congress were particularly interesting and exciting. Everyone in college thoroughly appreciated his privilege of attending the sessions which are passing into history, and is truly grateful to the powers that be for their understanding of his wishes and interests.

The mural decoration, which taxed the efforts of three classes in its creation, has been ruthlessly dealt with by the Hanging Committee, and will soon be a thing of the past. In its place there now remains only a mist of faded black, through which the initials "01" still show faintly. But they, too, must go. If they do not, let the freshmen remember there is more whitewash where the other came from.

The track team is practicing daily and getting along well. The boys are in good shape and intend to give a good account of themselves at Philadelphia the last of this month. Our chances for the relay race are considered excellent, and if we fail to win, it will not be for lack of hard work and perseverance.

A successful luncheon was served by Mrs. F. P. Morgan, at her home, on March 26, for the benefit of the new University Hospital.

A musical entertainment was given at Calvary Baptist Sunday School April 15, under the auspices of class 12, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the benefit of Columbian University Hospital. The programme included the names of some well known local talent, and a substantial sum was realized.

Such items as the above cannot fail to be of great interest to the Medical students and it is most gratifying to know that the friends of the new hospital are taking such active and effective steps in its support. The piles of building material lying in front of the former quarters of the Preparatory School and the active work of remodeling going on within are most convincing arguments of the fact that our new hospital is soon to be a reality. Several schemes are being matured for the raising of additional funds and when announced should receive the heartiest support of the students in whose interest the formidable task of establishing a hospital is being pushed to a successful completion.

These are great times in the Medical School; with a New York Journal in one hand, his note book in the other, the poor Medical student is lost in conflicting emotions which

threaten to overwhelm him. He is keyed up to the accomplishment of great things; he calmly sits down for an hour before dinner and reviews his two year's work in Materia Medica, and when his quiz master directs him to be able, at the next quiz, to be prepared to answer any miscellaneous questions on physiology and chemistry he receives the injunction without emotion; he probably wishes he had studied those cranial nerves last summer when he had lots of time, but after all, why relate in detail the hopes and fears which agitate him at this time? We all have had or will have a chance to experience the reality and those who know will admit that the reality is indescribable in mere words.

During the past week several of the boys have joined the Ambulance Corps of the D. C. N. G. and others show decided symptoms of war fever. They may rest assured that their chances for glory and \$17 per month are very good, for it is settled that the local guard will be ordered out immediately after the declaration of hostilities, and as it is rumored that the Geneva cross is not particularly potent in Cuba against either yellow Jack or Mauser rifles, there seems to be a good chance for both professional and military experience.

A general stir and commotion among the students of the Law Department has taken place owing to the announcement by Dean Cox to the effect that examinations will occur along about the first part of May. Junior examinations are due on May 12th, and the senior examinations on May 11th, 13th and 14th. This is a little earlier than was anticipated and there is a good deal of "bucking" in progress.

Each class in the Law School has selected its representatives for the prize debate to take place at some time to be appointed shortly after examinations are over. The representatives are, Post graduate, Mr. Phelps; Senior, Messrs. Smith, Snow and Adams; Junior, Messrs. Patterson and Dennison. These gentlemen are really the pick of the law school, or for that matter of the whole University, so far as forensic abilities are concerned, and a good discussion will undoubtedly be had. The question for debate has not as yet been assigned.

Mr. Fontron, historian of the senior class, assures his classmates of the publication in the near future of a class book. Much time and labor has been expended on this work and it will be a beautiful remembrance of friends and associates at Columbian.

The Smoker given by members of the junior class a few days since, is reported to have been a "jolly affair."

## SHYLOCK.

BY ALEPH A. HAYE.

Shylock began his life as one of an unfortunate race, and doubtless in an equally unfortunate environment. Ulrici has said: "Forbearance, gentleness, kindness, and all the lovely names, which greet the happy on the threshold of life and accompany them on their paths, he has never known; injustice, harshness and contempt stood around his cradle, hate and persecution obstructed every step of his career." Surrounded by people and conditions with which he had no sympathy, his only resource was himself. Doubtless as he grew and as his mind and character developed he began to realize his position. His deep passionate nature which might have been taught to love, and which might have been the sap of a true and noble manhood, was turned in the wrong direction, that is, it spent its energy in a hatred which could never rectify the wrong which gave rise to the same. This hatred was not a mean, contemptuous, inborn malice, but an almost natural resentment of a deep, sensitive, proud nature rebelling against the insults heaped upon his nation, his religion and himself. Shut out from the accomplishment of his aspirations by his racial disadvantages, he could find no employment save that followed by most of his race. Once he had adopted that occupation, according to his preeminent traits of character, he threw himself into it with all his powerful energy. It took possession of his being, but not because he was from birth avaricious, but because it was necessary that his intensely strong character be employed with all its force. This money lending soon became one of the great goals of his life.

While this enmity toward the oppressors of his religion and this inordinate desire for gain were developing in Shylock's character, there seems to have come into his life a bit of brightness, a very faint sunbeam east aslant his dark, gloomy life. This was his relations with his wife, of whom he afterwards speaks in such pathetic tones. This affection which extended also to his daughter, bears out Hudson's suggestion, "Shylock in the midst of his savage purpose is a man."

Yet those two mainstays of his existence, his insatiate vindictiveness and his unquenchable avarice, which his remarkably keen intellect, his knowledge of people and of the world, and his cold, collected tenacity of purpose, all went on developing, bearing swiftly toward that cataclysm of ruin which he finally reached through his agony for revenge.

When Shylock met Bassanio that day on which the bond was signed, he had become a

keen, grasping money-lender and a hard immovable champion of his despised religion. He at once saw the opportunity, though it seems slight, for repaying the insults heaped upon him and his worship by Antonio, and for removing the obstacle to the execution of his business. But this was not before he had weighed well the possibility of the failure or success of Antonio's venture. For this man, who so guarded his riches as not to trust his own daughter with the knowledge that he was to be away from home for one evening, needs be careful how he loses the opportunity of exacting usance from his enemy. The strong quick sense of justice mixed with the gall and bitterness of his resentment (Hazlett), surely asserted itself as Shylock drew up his bond. For, doubtless, he considered then that the injustice rendered him and his race was on a fair road to requital in the satisfaction of his revenge.

Before the flight of Jessica, Shylock's enmity was strong enough to cause his almost inhuman plan for the death of Antonio. It had been steadily burning, stirred by a constant wave of Antonio's contempt, as a great log on the hearthstone will when fanned by a stiff winter's breeze. Then, as the flames from the log would go roaring up the chimney, if a great rent were made in the wall, and the sparks would go rushing out on this fresh draft, into the open air, so Shylock's enmity, when he was wounded at his most vulnerable point, namely his avarice, reminded of her, the love of whom is an oasis in his life, which was a desert of unsatisfied passion, and when his pride received such a blow as the loss of his only daughter's loyalty, his enmity, I say, was blown into a roaring blaze by these fresh instalments of misery and his bitter outbursts burnt into the minds of his antagonists like so many sparks.

How sublime now was his malice! We stand in awe at the majestic tenor of his demand for revenge. Hazlett has rightfully said that after Antonio had threatened Shylock with rough treatment, he could not expect mercy. And Shylock was not the man to swerve one iota from his determined plan. His demand loses none of its awful dignity by its horribleness, but gains much thereby.

And yet we pity him at the end of his career. We see the last effort of a powerful character. The spirit which could not be broken is bent to the ground under defeats piled on by fate. We exclaim that this man though representative of his race in having heaped upon him all the obloquy which usually falls to the lot of one of his nation, and in claiming until the last the fruits of the law, nevertheless was no ordinary cheating, grasp-

ing, unprincipled Jew, but in him we see the remains of a once noble nature. As we give a last glance at this masterpiece of characterization, it is with a sigh that he who is too often considered an unfeeling, rapacious fiend, but who was "a man even in the midst of his savage purpose," who is with great injustice so often unexcused for his almost inhuman revenge, that he should have been so environed that his great strength of character was entirely misspent, when he might have been so grandly noble under different surroundings.

## THE BEES AND THE SABBATH DAY.

Laura V. McCollough.

When the All Father instituted the Sabbath the bees paid no attention to His command. They were told they must observe the day of rest or give up one of the clovers. They chose the white, for their own and that is why red clover blossoms have long florets—a bar to the bees.

When all the earth was fair and young,  
And all the blossoms sweet—  
The Good Man called the honey bees  
From the clover at His feet.

And bade them with His other folk,  
In row and rank and line;  
Await His blessing on His work  
That first sweet Sabbath time.

"I bless," He said, "these works of mine,  
I bless the Sabbath day;  
I bless my rest and hallow it—  
Ye keep it so alway."

And from the earth's first cradle plain,  
They went their separate way;  
Each creature wrought his nature out,  
But kept the seventh day.

Except the bees—they heeded not  
The Father's loving measure;  
They rested not, but every day  
Stored up their royal treasure.

The Good Man:

"Ye may not have both clover blooms;  
If ye must work on Sabbath noons  
Choose now between the flowers—  
Six days ye have to come and go,  
But one is mine to keep it so  
In dark or sunny hours."

The Bees:

"Nay, chide us not for busy ways,  
We love Thy work and all Thy days -  
And, if we have Thy favor  
We'll choose the white and leave the red,  
O'er all Thy wide sweet pastures spread,  
But never rest from labor."

So that is why the honied drop,  
Is not the same in clovers;  
The white, must hold it near for bees,  
The red, from Sabbath rovers.

## WEDDING BELLS.

Mr. Charles W. Holmes, the University Registrar was on the evening of the thirteenth ultimo united in the bonds of matrimony with Miss Clara Blanche Knight. The ceremony occurred at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, at 7.30, after which the many friends of the bride and groom gathered at the home of the bride's parents to wish them God speed and at the same time to inspect the many handsome and useful presents.

The bride is so well known to most of our readers that a description of her accomplishments appears to be uncalled for.

At a late hour on Wednesday evening, amid heavy showers of rice, the bride and groom departed for parts unknown. The only information on the subject which the CALL has been able to secure is that they would probably visit New York, Boston, Niagara Falls, and several other places of interest.

Mr. Holmes is one of the most popular officials connected with the University and his extreme modesty alone prevented a popular demonstration on the part of the students. The CALL understands, however, that the students are to give them a royal reception when they return.

The CALL extends its most hearty congratulations and wishes them a full measure of the blessings of peace, happiness and domestic tranquility.

## COLUMBIAN WOMEN.

It is cheering to observe that the enthusiasm which characterizes this organization continues unabated. From its foundation to the present moment the society has occupied itself in some good work for somebody. Just now it is the Medical Department of the University that is to receive the benefit of its activity. It was no light task that "Columbian Women" assumed when they undertook the furnishing of the new hospital, but they have addressed themselves to the work with hearty good will, and have begun to gather in the funds for the purpose.

No one finds the task of soliciting money agreeable, and some members have set their wits to work to devise schemes for eliciting reluctant pence from the pockets of their friends and other victims with a fair measure of success.

The last regular meeting of the Society was held at the University on April 11th.

Since the February meeting, ten new members have been added to the roll of the society.

L. B. H.

## ANNALS OF A COUNTRY TOWN.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 165.)

the village street. Then she turned her graceful head and looked him square in the eyes. She saw an earnest man and one of strong character. He seemed to fear the outcome of his daring confession—she had seemed so unapproachable and yet was so amiable and womanly to him.

He need not have feared—she loved him even as he loved her—and she told him so in a simple, honest way.

She said, "Leo, I love you," and he took her hand in his and kissed her. A radiant happiness shown upon his face—henceforth he would be a man indeed—he had won the heart of a noble woman.

They whispered to each other the longings, the hopes, the fears of weeks and months, now their dreams had come true, and with to-morrow it would be gone. How would they meet again. Why should they part? The resolution of that summer's evening was that sometime, somewhere, somehow a wedding would take place.

They talked and talked, and could not decide.

It was decided for them. They heard a voice which had rang that morning from the "burning deck." It now rang from the shady summit of the cherry tree.

"Run away like I did!" And they both looked up as the bare feet of Ned Jones came climbing down the slick boughs of the cherry tree.

And thus closed one blissful summer evening long ago.

THE END.

## LIBRARY SCIENCE CLASS.

The CALL desires to call attention to the Library School of the University. The school has made a very favorable impression. A few words in these columns regarding it may not be out of place.

The authorities of the University recognized, as they thought, the need of a department of Library science. Accordingly a class was organized last October and actual work began at once under the supervision of the Hon. A. R. Spofford, assistant librarian of the Congressional Library, aided by H. Presnell, librarian of the Bureau of Education, and W. P. Cutter, librarian of the Department of Agriculture. The success of the enterprise justifies its existence. It is understood the authorities of the University feel much encouraged. Preparation was made for a class of ten, but when the enrollment reached twenty-five their anticipations were more than realized.

Training schools for librarians have been opened in various parts of the country, notably at Albany, N. Y., Armour Institute, Chicago, Ill., and Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. In a number of educational institutions library departments have been organized. These schools and department have attracted wide attention and have been successful in every instance as far as is known.

In the Columbian Library School, the work has been so planned as to give practical as well as theoretical instruction. A considerable part of the library belonging to the University has been catalogued, classified, and shelved. Shelf lists of the books have also been prepared. The class has been instructed in alphabeting, in classification, in charging systems, in library economy, in shelf listing, in library administration, etc. The instruction consists of lectures, class recitation, and practical work. To the practical work special attention is given.

The instruction in cataloguing is of such a character as to go into the minutest detail. This is all done by the members of the class under careful supervision. A carefully prepared card catalogue of the library will be the result of this work.

The lectures of the Hon. A. R. Spofford have been very complete, including the following subjects: Printing, buying, binding, rebinding books; care and preservation of books; how to read books; duties and requirements of librarian; how to consult reference books; library buildings and equipments, etc.

## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, Mar. 30, 1898.

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from earth, our worthy and beloved brother, Guy Elliott Davis; and

*Whereas*, By his death we have lost a devoted friend, whose life inspired all the brothers of our fraternity to nobler and purer lives; therefore be it

*Resolved*, By Marshall Chapter, of the Legal Fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, that we extend to his bereaved family our earnest and most profound, heartfelt sympathy in their hour of great affliction and sorrow; furthermore be it

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his bereaved family, and a copy be published in the Columbian CALL.

JOSEPH WADDELL BUTTS.

WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY, JR.,

ALSTON B. MOULTON.

## A BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF BREMEN.

We had hastened through the large and more important cities of southern Germany, and through the beautiful and inspiring regions of the Rhine, in order to reach Bremen Haven in time to take passage on board the steamer "Stuggart," which was booked to start for America in a few days. We finally arrived, only to be informed that there had been a mistake; the good ship "Stuggart" would go to South America, but the "Leipzig" would be in readiness, for a trip to the Northern Grand Division, the day after her sister steamer left the dock. We then decided to retrace our steps as far as Bremen, a distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and devote our leisure to sight seeing in that famous, yet secluded ancient town.

The city of Bremen, which at one time, was one of the free cities of the German Empire, is situated between the Elbe and Weser rivers, about fifty miles from the North or German Sea.

As early as 788 Bremen, then a mere fishing village, was made the seat of a Bishopric by Charlemagne, and about 850 it was raised to an Archbishopric by Ansgarius, Archbishop of Hamburg, who, some ten years before, had been driven from that city by the Normans.

This busy little town consists of three parts, the old town—Alt Stadt—and its suburban extensions—Vorstadt,—on the right bank of the river Weser; the new town, dating from the Thirty Years War, on the left. These divisions are connected by three massive, but what seems to the American, most quaint and old fashioned arched bridges. Being almost surrounded by water, many parts of the environed city are, on account of the marshes and inundations of the country, in a very unhealthy condition. For this reason the inhabitants are subject to agues and fevers and hence are tempted to indulge the habit of drinking much brandy. Reisbeck describes them as "yellow skinned, soft fleshed and full of wrinkles, and their small round figures form a striking contrast with the tall Germans of the southern parts." We observed but few rosy cheeks among either the men or the women.

The character of the inhabitants, as well as a good many of their good intentions, has been unjustly treated with contempt by travelers; they have been represented as a plodding, stupid people, without genius or taste. This fact, or rather this rumor must be attributed to the jealousy of the neighboring cities. Truth, and it has been said, "wisdom cannot enter a malicious mind;" perhaps it is because "it is more easy to disbelieve a thing that is difficult to explain, than to attempt to under-

stand it." Though the citizens of Bremen have not that taste for the comparatively trifling arts of luxury and amusement, nor that studied polish of manners, which result from an habitual want of more serious employment, and from frequent intercourse with foreigners, whose sole object is pleasure, they have in general, good abilities, improved by a judicious education, with respect to useful knowledge, whether literary or scientific. Perhaps they have not advanced as rapidly as some of the neighboring cities, or, perhaps their progress was made in a different direction; however, they are undoubtedly better as they are. An Englishman once said, "what I have seen of life convinces me that progress is not always improvement. Civilization has evils unknown to the savage state, and vice versa." With all that may be said for and against these ever loyal Germans, it is but just that we pay them one of the traveller's highest tributes, by saying that more information may be obtained by conversation in Bremen than in many places in which more pompous pretensions are set forth. They are obliging, frank and hospitable; and of all the people whom I have encountered, I may truthfully say, there are none in whom I would place so much confidence as in these artless, unsophisticated people; and that which Johnson once said of a certain nobleman, may, by substituting the names of the countries, apply also to them, that, "If he promised you an acorn and the acorn season failed in England, he would have sent to Norway for one." Their numerous and excellent institutions for the education of orphans, and for other charitable purposes, which are supported by voluntary contributions, reflect honor on their generosity and public spirit.

Most of the public buildings are situated in the old town. Among them is the church of St. Ansgarius, principally known for its extreme old age, and quaint old spire towering four hundred feet above the city. It is said that the building of the church commenced about 1245, and it evidently received its name from one of the noble founders of the city whose name is still cherished. But by far the most important building, and the one most suited for the curiosity of visitors is the Cathedral. It was erected in the twelfth century, on the site of Charlemagne's wooden church, and is situated in what seems to be the most desolate portion of the city.

(CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT.)

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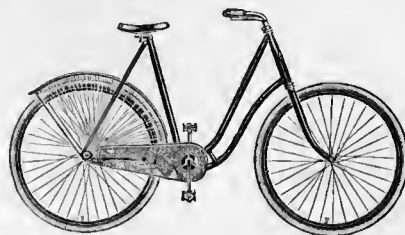




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